

October 1, 2003

The Honorable Thomas R. Eaton, Senate President  
The Honorable Gene G. Chandler, Speaker of the House  
New Hampshire Legislature  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Subject: Solid Waste Report to the Legislature

Dear Senator Eaton and Representative Chandler:

The Department of Environmental Services is pleased to submit copies of the 2003 Solid Waste Report to the Legislature, which was prepared in accordance with RSA 149-M:29. This document reports on solid waste generation and disposal, as well as on the Department's solid waste program. We hope that this Report will enable legislators to gain a focused sense of waste management issues in the State together with the programs that address those issues. The Report is also available on the Internet at [www.des.state.nh.us](http://www.des.state.nh.us).

Copies of the report will also be submitted to members of the Senate Environment Committee, the House Environment & Agriculture Committee and the Waste Management Council. If you have any questions regarding the Report or the solid waste program in general, you may contact Christopher Way at 271-6847.

Respectfully,

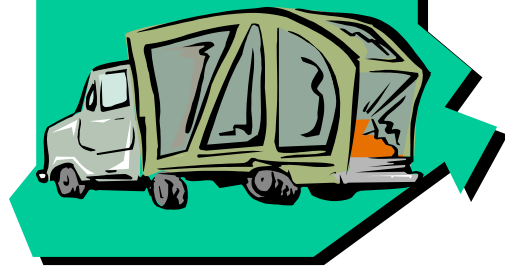
Philip J. O'Brien, Ph.D., P.G., Director  
Waste Management Division

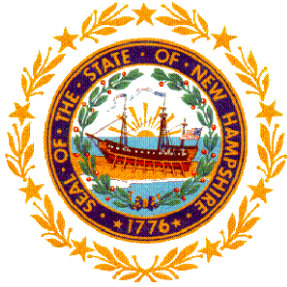
cc: His Excellency, Craig R. Benson, Governor  
Michael P. Nolin, Commissioner, DES  
G. Bradley Richards, Chairman, Waste Management Council

# **NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

## **SOLID WASTE REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE 2003**

October, 2003





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**Craig R. Benson**  
*Governor*

*Executive Council*  
**Raymond S. Burton**  
**Ruth L. Griffin**  
**Peter J. Spaulding**  
**David K. Wheeler**  
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**New Hampshire Department  
of Environmental Services**

**Michael P. Nolin, Commissioner**  
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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Generation of Solid Waste in New Hampshire.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Disposal of Solid Waste in New Hampshire.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Projected Solid Waste Management Capacity Need.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State and Regional Trends in Solid Waste Management.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Congressional Actions and Federal Court Rulings.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DES Solid Waste Programs.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	
I. Congressional Actions	
II. Other Organizations Involved in Solid Waste Issues	
III. Status of the Market Development Steering Committee	

***On the cover: Collected computer components destined for recycling***

## 2003 SOLID WASTE REPORT to the LEGISLATURE

### **A. Generation of Solid Waste in New Hampshire**

Total waste generation in New Hampshire in calendar year 2002 is estimated at 1,560,490 tons, including residential and commercial sources and construction/demolition (C&D) debris. Residential and commercial/industrial generation (excluding C&D waste) decreased about 3.4 percent over the previous year. Separately, residential generation was about 730,516 tons, a decrease of 3 percent over the previous year, and commercial/industrial waste (591,973 tons) decreased by 3.9 percent from 2001. C&D wastes totaled 238,001 tons.

Generation of waste is derived from figures reported in the *Annual Facility Report*, which is required by rule of all solid waste facilities and through informal surveys of a sampling of commercial industrial generators for whom no reporting is required.

**Table 1: Generation of Solid Waste (Tons) in New Hampshire in 2002**

<i>Source of waste</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Residential	681,000	698,500	752,524	730,516
Commercial/industrial	645,000	685,700	615,400	591,973
Construction & Demolition	160,000	234,000*	256,648	238,001
<i>Total Tonnage</i>	<i>1,486,000</i>	<i>1,618,200</i>	<i>1,624,572</i>	<i>1,560,490</i>

Source: NHDES/SWTAS, 2003

\* This large increase is in part due to improved reporting and data collection.

The national per capita generation rate, as reported in 2000 by EPA, was 4.5 pounds/person/day of residential and commercial/industrial waste. New Hampshire's rate for 2002 was 5.7 pounds/person/day.

### **B. Disposal of Solid Waste in New Hampshire**

In 1990, the New Hampshire Legislature adopted a hierarchy of preferred methods for solid waste management. They are from most to least preferred: source reduction; recycling and reuse; composting; waste-to-energy technologies (including incineration); incineration without resource recovery; and landfilling.

#### *Residential and Commercial Waste*

Table 2 depicts DES estimates for solid waste management in New Hampshire. These estimates are derived from two main sources, the most important being the *Annual Facility Report* mentioned above. These reports tell DES the amount of waste handled by transfer stations/recycling centers, incinerators and landfills (exclusive of any imported wastes). The information includes residential and commercial solid waste; however, the two cannot be accurately separated because most facilities manage both kinds of waste without distinction. In addition to commercial and industrial generators, reporting is not required of waste haulers, either. Data from these sectors would assist DES in determining diversion rates and in directing technical assistance.

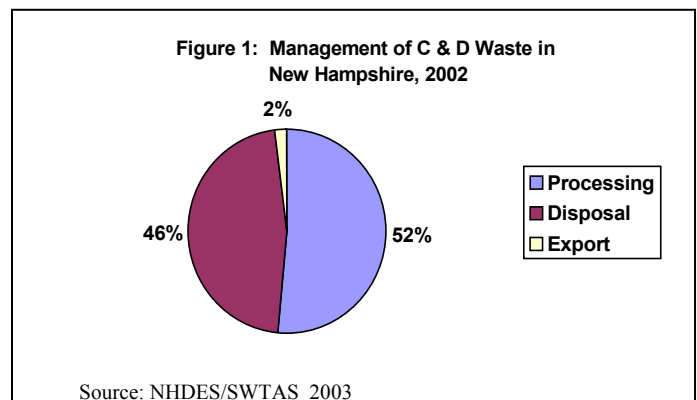
**Table 2: Management of Residential and Commercial Solid Waste in 2002<sup>1</sup>**  
(excluding construction & demolition debris and imported wastes)

	2002 tonnage	Tonnage subtotals	2002 percentage	Percentage subtotals
Recycling	287,612		22	
Composting at solid waste facilities	37,114		3	
<b>Diversion Subtotal:</b>		324,726		25
Waste-to-energy in NH	231,237		17	
Incineration without energy recovery in NH	7,277		<1%	
Landfilling in NH	688,022		52	
<b>Disposal Subtotal:</b>		926,536		<70
Exports	71,227	71,227	5	5
<b>Totals</b>	1,322,489	1,322,489	100%	100%

Source: NHDES/SWTAS, 2002

### *Construction & Demolition Debris*

Figure 1 shows that 52 percent, or 122,612 tons of the construction and demolition debris was processed in 2002. Wastes that are processed are altered to a usable form, such as wood chips, which can then be used as a source of energy or alternative daily cover at landfills. The waste can also be salvaged for reuse, but this amount is low in New Hampshire. The remaining half (115,389 tons) is disposed of in landfills (109,920) or exported (5,469).



### **C. Projected Solid Waste Management Capacity Needs**

The goal of capacity analysis is to evaluate long-term supply and projected demand. This involves projecting how much waste will be generated and how much permitted capacity is available in landfills and incinerators to dispose of that waste. This determination is complex due to the variety of factors that influence the estimate, such as population, growth, economic climate, the level of diversion of the waste stream, and levels of imports.

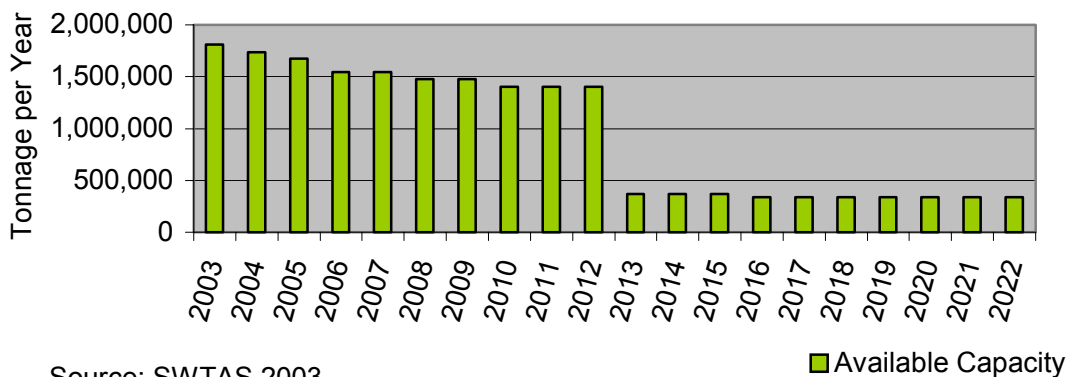
During the period 1989-2002, there were additions to disposal capacity in the state that approximated disposal volumes. Thus, for that period, supply and demand for disposal capacity were in approximate balance. Although the majority (75 percent) of capacity additions were

<sup>1</sup> The EPA methodology of calculating diversion includes a credit of 5% of recycling for source reduction and another 5% of recycling for reuse. These work out to a combined credit of 10% of 269,749 tons, or 26,974 tons. When these credits are applied, 2.0 percentage points increase the diversion number, bringing the number from 25% to 27%. These credits are not indicated on the table because these numbers are only estimates used to calculate diversion, and are not factored in the total tonnage or percentage.

developed by the private sector, in 2003, the department approved a solid waste permit modification for expansion of the Mount Carberry landfill in Berlin. The Androscoggin Regional Refuse Disposal District purchased the landfill in December of 2002 and increased their tonnage acceptance from 32,500 tons per year to 120,000 tons per year. The department also approved a permit expansion for the North Country Environmental Services landfill in Bethlehem, however, the future of the expansion is currently being considered in the courts.

In-state, permitted disposal capacity is projected to be adequate for residential and commercial solid waste until 2013 [see Figure 2], at which time the state's major, private landfill located in Rochester, and owned by Waste Management, Inc., will have filled its *currently* permitted capacity. Discussions regarding expansion at the Rochester facility are underway and sufficient land for expansion is available at the site.

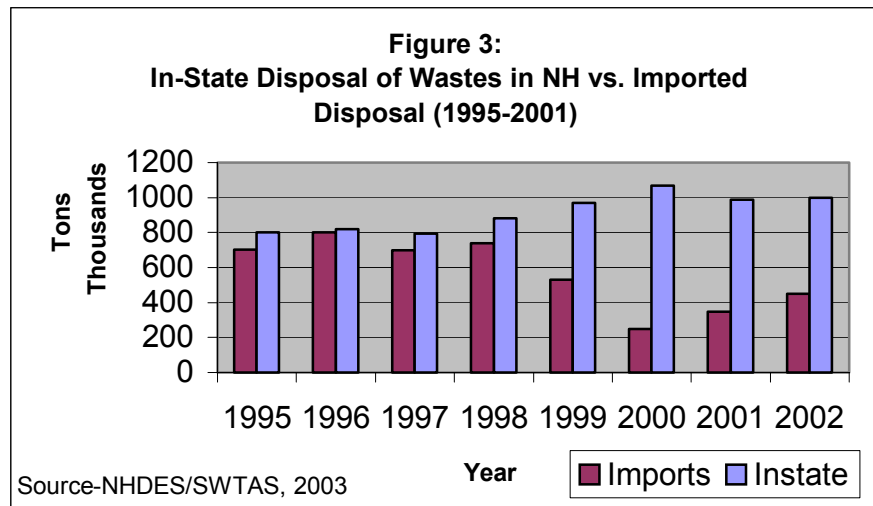
**Figure 2**  
**Solid Waste Capacity Projections for**  
**New Hampshire (2003-2022)**



The Department has developed documents and spreadsheets to assist permit applicants in demonstrating a need for capacity in the state. Using this information will allow the department to evaluate capacity demonstrations in a consistent, approved format. The information may be found at [www.des.state.nh.us/swtas](http://www.des.state.nh.us/swtas) or can be obtained by contacting the Solid Waste Technical Assistance Section at 271-6847.

Because the largest single provider of disposal capacity is the Turnkey Landfill in Rochester, the Department of Environmental Services carefully monitors the status of this facility and its ability to meet permit obligations. In 2002, DES amended Turnkey's permit to ensure disposal capacity for in-state contracts through the year 2012. Other major private providers of disposal capacity include the Trudeau Road landfill in Bethlehem owned by North Country Environmental Services (Casella Waste Systems, Inc.) and the two Wheelabrator waste-to-energy incinerators in Concord and Claremont. Wheelabrator is a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. Municipally owned landfill disposal capacity exists in Conway, Lebanon, and Nashua. Additionally, as noted above, the Androscoggin Valley Regional Refuse Disposal District owns the Mt. Carberry landfill in Berlin.

Figure 3 compares New Hampshire's disposal of waste from in-state to waste imported from other nearby states. Imports are and will continue to be an important factor in projecting solid waste disposal capacity, barring significant federal legislation regarding interstate waste shipments. The level of imports increased in 2002 to 449,042 tons, which is a 23% increase in tonnage from the previous year. The majority of the imports (95%) were disposed at the Turnkey Landfill in Rochester. Refer to Section E for additional comments on this topic.



## **D. State and Regional Trends in Solid Waste Management**

### **1. Diversion Strategies**

The Department continues to place considerable emphasis on pollution avoidance. The cost of avoiding pollution in the first place is usually small compared to the cost that society must pay to clean up soil and water resources that have become contaminated. While “command and control” was the method of strategic preference for some time, compliance and “doing it right” in the first place are now considered the most effective means to achieve a clean, safe environment. These strategies are detailed in Section F: DES Solid Waste Programs.

### **2. Recycling Rate Increasing**

Nearly 99 percent of the state's population, representing 228 of the state's 234 communities, has access to recycling. In most towns, citizens can recycle a variety of materials, but in others, it may be only a few materials. The tonnage of materials collected for recycling has increased from 40,000 tons in 1990 to 107,854 tons in 2002.

In 2002, the state experienced an increase in recycling and compost tonnages, along with the expected decrease in disposal tonnages. The end result is an increase in state recycling from 25 to 27%. There are several reasons for the increase. First, several outreach strategies directed toward commercial recycling, electronics collections, mixed paper programs, and composting are having a noticeable impact. Secondly, source reduction activities, recycling and reuse tend to increase during less favorable economic times as consumers avoid large



purchases and consider reuse activities. In the same vein, the public tends to dispose of less on a per capita basis since they have delayed purchases of replacement items. The impact of economic hardship often takes two to three years to manifest itself in the solid waste infrastructure.

Many municipalities continue to increase their recycling, while others are not quite as active. Those towns and cities that have embraced recycling have implemented programs that have propelled them to diversion rates higher than their neighbors'. There are many programs that will help to increase recycling and other diversion, but one of the most successful is Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT). There are 36 NH communities that employ this system, which charges residents a fee to dispose of their solid waste. This system encourages citizens to compost in their backyards and to become waste-conscious consumers. Because recycling is free to residents in PAYT communities, there is a real incentive to separate the recyclables from the remainder of the trash.

### **State Legislative Actions**

*Chapter 108, Laws of 2003 - Relative to solid waste facilities in small towns.*

On June 6, 2003, Governor Benson signed an amendment to RSA 149-M designated as Chapter 108 of the Laws of 2003. The law exempts towns with a population of 5,000 or fewer from cleaning up an inactive public solid waste facility as long as the inactive facility is monitored, the monitoring shows that it has no adverse impact on the environment, and approval of a closure plan has been obtained from the department. A town that complies with these requirements shall not lose its grant funding under RSA 149-M.

This bill reduces by approximately 30 the number of landfills of which DES must oversee facility closure construction. Because the town must have ongoing monitoring and an approved closure plan for the facility, the change for DES is limited to the actual closure construction process.

## **E. Congressional Actions and Federal Court Rulings**

### **Congressional Actions**

Many of the solid waste related bills introduced in the Congress and Senate in 2002-2003 focused upon the issue of interstate transportation and/or the ability of the States to limit excessive imports. All of the bills were either delegated to committees for further discussion or hearings have already been held. To date, none of the bills have succeeded. A summary of the bills can be found in Appendix I.

**Federal Court Rulings**-There are no significant rulings related to solid waste for 2002-2003.

## **F. DES Solid Waste Programs**

### **1. Toxics Reduction**

a. *Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)*: Although household hazardous waste makes up only 2 percent of the volume of solid waste, it contributes over 80 percent of the toxicity of the solid waste stream. In the past twelve years, the DES Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program has provided over 430 grants totaling over \$2.5 million for HHW collection projects. In 2002 alone, HHW events collected over 750,000 pounds of homeowner-generated hazardous wastes, avoiding perhaps lengthy and unsafe storage and improper disposal. DES funding has also supported the development of permanent HHW collection centers in Keene, Wolfeboro and Nashua. Regulatory changes allowing for self-transport of household hazardous wastes at the municipal level will make the process of collections more convenient, cost-effective and efficient for New Hampshire residents.

b. *Toxics in Packaging*: In 1990, New Hampshire passed a toxics in packaging law to curb the amount of toxic metals entering the municipal solid waste stream, and ultimately, landfills and incinerators. The law prohibits manufacturers from intentionally introducing lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in packaging and packaging components that are distributed in New Hampshire. Eighteen states have adopted the same model as New Hampshire and 10 of these states, including New Hampshire, work together to ensure consistent application of the law through the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse.

c. *Used Oil Program*: Oil is a common groundwater and surface water contaminant. It takes only one pint of oil to produce a one-acre oil slick or one quart to contaminate 250,000 gallons of groundwater. The Department provides grants to encourage recycling and proper disposal of used oil. Since 1995, used oil grants totaling about \$491,000 have benefited 166 towns, and the program has helped to collect approximately 1,189,731 gallons, 963,250 of which is “do-it-yourself” used oil.

### **2. Source Reduction, Reuse, Recycling And Composting**

The Solid Waste Technical Assistance Section within the Waste Management Division works with communities, organizations, and businesses to encourage source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, all of which divert solid waste from disposal in landfills and incinerators. The Section’s staff, and the Recycling Coordinator in particular, provide information, technical assistance and planning support to communities, solid waste districts and businesses and work with other state agencies and outside organizations to further common waste diversion goals. This work includes promoting the adoption of practices that result in increased recycling, such as an Advance Disposal Fee (ADF), which is the assessment of a fee at the time of purchase. The fee can then be used to remove the problematic items from the waste stream and direct them to recycling alternatives. Often, the section undertakes special projects to “target” specific wastes, such as construction and demolition debris (C&D), electronic wastes and mercury wastes, which pose particular problems or opportunities. For example, the Section has been working on improving the

infrastructure to collect and recycle cathode ray tubes (CRTs) from televisions and computer monitors. CRTs are included in New Hampshire's Universal Waste Rule (UWR), which means they can be more easily collected, but they still pose problems due to volume and lead content.

In early 2003, the Department assumed additional recycling related activities previously performed by the Governor's Recycling Program (GRP) within the Office of State Planning. The GRP was discontinued due to budget cuts during FY 2003. Duties transferred to the DES program include the yearly collection of municipal recycling data, management of the Recycling Listserve, and oversight of state paper recycling efforts. The Department will also assume many, if not all, of the recycling market development tasks undertaken by the Recycling Market Development Specialist. This position was employed by the GRP and housed in the Department of Resources and Economic Development, but was discontinued in October, 2003.

### **3. Product Stewardship**

Product stewardship means that manufacturers accept responsibility for the end-of-life problems associated with their products. For example, several organizations, including the Product Stewardship Institute, the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association and the Northeast Recycling Council, are participating in a national dialogue with manufacturers to address disposal of electronic products. The *National Electronic Product Stewardship Initiative* (NEPSI) is looking at strategies such as "take back" programs to collect the used products and "design for the environment," which would incorporate source reduction concepts at the manufacturing stage. Since the manufacturers are most able to design their items to complement existing solid waste programs, are better equipped to collect the material, and can more effectively educate consumers, most states have supported a collection infrastructure primarily overseen by industry. DES is involved in this effort and will strive to implement any agreements that result from the discussions.

### **4. Capacity Planning**

In addition to the efforts to divert wastes from disposal methods, the Solid Waste Technical Assistance Section collects the data from the annual facility reports, and uses that data to report on the status of solid waste management and to project future capacity needs. This process involves analysis of current generation, diversion and disposal activities in order to determine future solid waste disposal needs for the state. In the first half of 2003, the Department completed an in-depth analysis of solid waste capacity in New Hampshire for the next twenty years. The analysis is also used to project waste generation and growth. A department approved capacity analysis will assist permit applicants in demonstrating public benefit and will streamline the review process by providing a consistent approach to assessing impacts to future capacity.

## **5. Permitting**

DES's permitting process ensures that facilities are sited, designed and built with emphasis on protecting public health and protecting the environment. Toxics reduction and contaminant control are central to permitting requirements, which include setbacks to wetlands and water bodies, and design features such as leachate collection systems that protect groundwater. Air quality is protected by requiring the control of gaseous emissions for large sources of methane and toxics generated from some landfills. Because it is a proactive process, permitting avoids problems using such tools as operation plans to ensure that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner and that permit storage limitations are not exceeded. Closure plans ensure that, after its useful lifetime, the site will be maintained in a manner that protects the public health and the environment. The Department processed 47 permit applications in 2002, 10 of which were for new solid waste facilities and the remainder for permit modifications.

## **6. Financial Assurance**

The Division requires solid waste facilities to provide and maintain financial assurance for closure and post-closure costs to protect the State's interest and to ensure that adequate funds are available when needed. Municipalities can use a local government financial test to verify their ability to close and maintain their facilities. The objective of financial assurance is to assure that the State does not have to expend resources for closure and/or post-closure. As of June 2003, \$110,249,000 of municipal and private funds have been dedicated for closure and post closure costs for 94 facilities.

## **7. Compliance**

*a. Solid Waste Operator Certification:* As required by Chapter 227, Laws of 1988, DES developed the Solid Waste Operator Training and Certification Program in 1990 to provide education and training on waste management technology and practices. Through this program, operators are better prepared to keep landfills, incinerators and transfer stations in compliance with applicable laws and administrative rules. Over 2,400 operators have successfully completed the program. The program also produces the annual solid waste conference.

*b. Inspections:* The Solid Waste Compliance Section oversees compliance with permits and closure plans through inspections of solid waste facilities. In addition, the Special Investigations Section follows up on written complaints of the mismanagement of solid and hazardous waste.

## **8. Remediation**

*a. Unlined Landfill Closure:* Because unlined landfills can negatively impact groundwater quality, over 90 of the 155 municipally-owned solid waste landfills in New Hampshire have closed or are in the process of closing. An additional 65 active and inactive unlined landfills are scheduled for closure by 2011 through an aggressive program funded by a

combination of 20 percent state grants to the communities and low interest loans from the State Revolving Loan Fund.

Approximately half of the remaining landfills may be affected by the implementation of Chapter 108, Laws of 2003. Under the new law, certain municipalities with populations of 5,000 or fewer can indefinitely defer the requirements for formal closure through installation of a conventional landfill cap provided the landfill shows, and continues to show, no adverse impact to the environment and satisfies the requirements of the statute. The Department has sent a questionnaire to 31 potentially eligible communities, and is in the process of evaluating the responses.

*b. Asbestos Program:* The use of asbestos years ago as clean fill in the municipalities of Nashua and Hudson has left those communities with ongoing concerns about exposure to this carcinogenic material. In cooperation with the community health officers, the division's asbestos program focuses on the identification, inspection, and remediation needs of these asbestos disposal sites to ensure protection of public health and the environment. Currently, the Department tracks approximately 210 asbestos disposal sites.

## **9. Unlined Landfill And Incinerator Closure Grant Program**

The Unlined Municipal Landfill Closure Grant Program mentioned above became effective on July 1, 1995 and was expanded on January 21, 2000 to include 18 municipal incinerators constructed prior to July 1, 1998. The purpose of the program is to reimburse municipalities 20% of the eligible capital costs associated with unlined landfill/incinerator closures. These costs include hydrogeological investigation, engineering design, and construction of closure elements.

The Department has awarded 108 grants totaling \$25.5 million, with over \$16.4 million in reimbursements paid as of July 1, 2003. To date, DES has awarded two incinerator grants totaling \$116,069 and anticipates spending an additional \$1 million more for incinerator closures. The remaining 106 grants are for landfill closure. Grant money awarded was much greater in the first few years of the program, due to already completed closures eligible to apply for lump sum reimbursement. Over the last two years, the rate of amortized grant money awarded has been more consistent with the current rate of landfill and incinerator closures.

## **10. New Hampshire Green yards Initiative**

The motor vehicle salvage business is one of the best examples of recycle / reuse industries in the country. The dismantling of vehicles for used parts and fluids and the sale of remaining materials as scrap have gone a long way toward conserving natural resources and reducing the burden on our landfills. Unfortunately, some methods used to dismantle and store salvaged vehicles can result in serious negative impact on the environment. The money and time spent cleaning up problems after they occur is better spent implementing good environmental business practices that prevent pollution of our air water and soils.

Recognizing this, DES has initiated a Green Yards Program to provide guidance on improving environmental management practices at motor vehicle salvage facilities in New Hampshire. The three-part program includes education and compliance assistance, workshops, and culminates with an Environmental Self Audit and Compliance Certification.

## **Appendices**

- I. Congressional Actions
- II. Other Organizations Involved in Solid Waste Issues
- III. Status of the Market Development Steering Committee

## Appendix I: Congressional Action

The following are bills were introduced in Congress and the Senate in 2003.

- **H.R.382** : To authorize States to prohibit or impose certain limitations on the receipt of foreign municipal solid waste, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep Rogers (R-MI)
- **H.R.411** : To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain authorities under an agreement with Canada respecting the importation of municipal solid waste, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep Dingell (D-MI)
- **H.R.418** : To authorize certain States to prohibit the importation of solid waste from other States, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep Kanjorski (D-PA)
- **H.R.1123** : To authorize States to regulate the receipt and disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste. Sponsor: Rep Davis (R-VA)
- **H.R.1730** : To impose certain limitations on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep Greenwood (R-PA)
- **H.R.2581** : To authorize State and local governments to petition the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for enforcement of certain violations of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and to require the establishment of a manifest system for the interstate transportation of solid waste. Sponsor: Rep Davis (R-VA)
- **S.383** : A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to prohibit the importation of Canadian municipal solid waste without State consent. Sponsor: Sen Stabenow (D-MI)
- **S.431** : A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to impose certain limits on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste. Sponsor: Sen Voinovich (R-OH)
- Other solid waste related bills included:
- **H.R.2827** : To phase out the incineration of solid waste, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep Andrews (D-NJ)
- **S.616** : A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the quantity of mercury in the environment by limiting the use of mercury fever thermometers and improving the collection and proper management of mercury, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Sen Collins (R-ME)



## **Appendix II: Other Organizations Involved in Solid Waste Issues**

### **STATE AGENCIES**

#### **Department of Resources and Economic Development**

(See Appendix II.- Market Development Steering Committee.)

### **STATE/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **UNH Cooperative Extension**

Address:	Rockingham County UNH Cooperative Extension 113 North Road Brentwood, NH 03833-6623	Grafton County UNH Cooperative Extension RR 1 Box65 F North Haverhill, NH 03774-9708
Contact:	Nancy E. Adams, Ext. Educator E-mail: <a href="mailto:nancy.adams@unh.edu">nancy.adams@unh.edu</a> Telephone: 603-679-5616	Thomas E. Buob, Ext. Educator E-mail: <a href="mailto:tom.buob@unh.edu">tom.buob@unh.edu</a> Telephone: 603-787-6944

The University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension has played an active role in recycling efforts in the state. Typically, the Cooperative Extension has identified and initiated projects in specific areas, rather than committing dedicated staff to an ongoing program in recycling. In 1990-91, for example, Cooperative Extension developed a kindergarten through twelfth grade educational curriculum on source reduction and recycling for statewide distribution, while in 1992-94, Cooperative Extension took a leadership role promoting municipal leaf and yard waste composting and source separated food waste composting in New Hampshire. Additionally, Cooperative Extension has worked with DES and New Hampshire industry and continues to play an integral part in the Wood Ash Program, and in providing composting education at the Solid Waste Facility Operator Training Workshops.

#### **Wastecap Resource Conservation Program, NH Business And Industry Association**

Address: 122 North Main Street, Concord, NH 03301  
Telephone: (603) 224-1517  
Web Site: [www.wastecapnh.org](http://www.wastecapnh.org)  
Contact: Mark Toussaint, Executive Director

WasteCap Resource Conservation Network (WasteCap ReCoN) provides a business-to-business approach for companies to recognize and act upon opportunities for resource conservation, including waste reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation, and pollution prevention. The program's website provides information on technical assistance, the New Hampshire Materials Exchange (also available in the program's newsletter), and water conservation. The site also provides links to many other resources that offer assistance. WasteCap offers a range of educational opportunities for the business community, including conferences, workshops, and an environmental management system collaborative. The program also offers site visits and recognition of businesses through its Waste(NOT!) Challenge.

**New Hampshire the Beautiful**

Address: 95B Main Street - Littleton, NH 03561  
Telephone: 1-888-784-4442, Fax and Telephone - (603) 444-9812  
E-mail: [nhtb@connriver.net](mailto:nhtb@connriver.net)  
Contact: Margaret Seymour, Executive Director

New Hampshire the Beautiful, Inc. (NHTB) is a non-profit Charitable Trust established in 1983 and voluntarily funded by the soft drink distributors and bottlers, retail grocers, and the malt beverage industry. NHTB administers a recycling equipment grants program, issues a bimonthly marketing bulletin, and provides free technical assistance and professionally made signs for municipal recycling facilities. NHTB's litter program, *Litter-Free New Hampshire*, provides the blue plastic trash bags used by NH's Adopt-a-Highway groups and highway workers.

**REGIONAL and NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS****Northeast Resource Recovery Association**

Address: 9 Bailey Rd, Chichester, New Hampshire 03258  
Telephone: (603) 798-5777  
E-mail: [nrra@tds.net](mailto:nrra@tds.net)  
Contact: Elizabeth Bedard, Executive Director

Founded in 1981 as a private, non-profit organization, the Northeast Resource Recovery Association (NRRA) provides technical, educational, and marketing support to New Hampshire municipal recycling programs. NRRA provides marketing and brokerage services for municipalities in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. This cooperative approach combines materials from many communities to gain economies of scale in transportation, and offering access to markets which would typically be denied to individual small communities. NRRA also provides extensive outreach and technical assistance to its member communities designed to strengthen and expand municipal recycling activities. The NRRA has been instrumental in establishing a plastics recycling plant that is scheduled to begin operations in 2003 in Milton, New Hampshire.

**Northeast Recycling Council (NERC)**

Address: 139 Main Street, Suite 401, Brattleboro, VT 05301  
Telephone: (802) 254-3636  
Web Site: [www.nerc.org](http://www.nerc.org)  
Contact: Lynn Rubinstein, Executive Director, [lynn@nerc.org](mailto:lynn@nerc.org)

The Northeast Recycling Council provides technical assistance, information access, research, and networking opportunities on recycling market development for state and regional programs in the six New England states as well as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In addition to providing a forum for the exchange of information between states and state agencies, NERC undertakes research and education projects that address regional recycling, market development and waste management issues. The Department of Environmental Services maintains New Hampshire representation in NERC.

**Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA)**

Address: 129 Portland Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA 02114  
Telephone: (617) 367-8558  
Website: [www.newmoa.org](http://www.newmoa.org)  
Contact: William Cass, Executive Director, ext. 301 or [wcass@newmoa.org](mailto:wcass@newmoa.org)

NEWMOA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, interstate association established in 1986 by the governors of the New England states as an official interstate regional organization. The membership is composed of state environmental agency directors of the hazardous waste, solid waste, waste site cleanup, pollution prevention and underground storage tank programs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically sound regional programs for the enhancement of environmental protection. The group fulfills this mission by providing a variety of support services that facilitate communication and cooperation among member states and between the states and EPA, and promote the efficient sharing of state and federal program resources. The Waste Management Division Director is a NEWMOA Director.

**Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO)**

Address: 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20001  
Telephone: (202) 624-5828, Fax (202) 624-7875  
Website: [www.astswmo.org](http://www.astswmo.org)  
Contact: Thomas Kennedy, Executive Director

The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) supports the environmental agencies of the States and trust territories. ASTSWMO focuses on the needs of State hazardous waste programs; non-hazardous municipal solid waste and industrial waste programs; recycling, waste minimization, and reduction programs; Superfund and State cleanup programs; waste management and cleanup activities at federal facilities, and underground storage tank and leaking underground storage tank programs. The Association's mission is: *"To Enhance and Promote Effective State and Territorial Waste Management Programs, and Affect National Waste Management Policies."* The organization is structured to accomplish this two-part mission through both member committees and Association staff efforts. Division staff are active in the Association.

**Toxics In Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH)**

Address: Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse c/o The Council of State Governments  
2760 Research Park Drive, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-1910  
Telephone: (859) 244-8107  
Website: <http://www.statesnews.org/tpch/tpch.htm>  
Contact: Sandra Vasenda, TPCH Coordinator

In 1990, New Hampshire was the second state in the nation to adopt the Toxics in Packaging model legislation developed by the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG). Eighteen states have adopted a toxics in packaging law based on the CONEG model and the model has been used internationally. To ensure consistent and effective implementation of the laws, the

Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) was created in 1992 to: simplify the law's administrative procedures; promote cooperation and information sharing between participating states; minimize procedural burdens on affected industries; and promote understanding and greater awareness of the law's objectives. The TPCH is assisted in its mission by technical advisers from representatives of industry and public interest organizations. The TPCH is administered by the Council of State Governments which provides logistical support to the participating states (Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Division staff are active in the organization.

### **Appendix III: Status of the Recycling Market Development Steering Committee**

The Recycling Market Development Steering Committee was established by Chapter 151, Laws of 1995, to “promote the establishment and expansion of recycling related industries and companies in New Hampshire.” Its duties, as specified in the legislation, include:

1. Advocating for and securing funding for recycling market development.
2. Facilitating close communication and interaction between the state’s recycling and economic development agencies and other involved organizations.
3. Providing continuity to the State’s recycling market development efforts by reviewing and revising market development priorities, evaluating the impact of market development initiatives, and recommending new directions for market development efforts.

The Steering Committee was formed as a direct result of work completed between 1993 and 1995 by a task force established by the legislature on recycling market development. This task force made four primary recommendations to the Governor and Legislature in its final report (January 1995):

1. Establish a full-time, permanent professional position for a recycling market development specialist;
2. Establish a permanent recycling market development steering committee;
3. Take immediate steps to more aggressively support and promote existing recycling-related businesses in New Hampshire; and
4. Maintain and expand the state’s commitment to purchasing products with recycled content.

The legislation establishing the Steering Committee fulfilled Recommendation No. 2 of the task force. A position was established at the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) in 1996 to fulfill Recommendation No. 1. In 1996 and 1997, the position was funded through a federal grant *Jobs Through Recycling*, but in 1998, the position became funded by general funds within the Governor’s Recycling Program (GRP) at the Office of State Planning. With the discontinuance of the GRP in FY2003, the position is unfunded in the 2004 biennium and the activities of the program will likely cease in the fall of 2003.

RSA 149-O:5 imposes an annual reporting requirement on the Recycling Market Development Steering Committee.

The membership in 2003 included:

- Representative Omar Ahern, House Environment & Agriculture Committee
- Senator Russell Prescott, Senate Environment Committee
- Elizabeth A. Bedard, Coordinator (Vice Chair), NH Governor’s Recycling Program. (*Note: The Governor’s Recycling Program was discontinued in early 2003 and Ms. Bedard now represents the Northeast Resource Recovery Association as the Executive Director.*)
- Christopher Way, Supervisor (Secretary) and Marc Morgan, Recycling Coordinator, Solid Waste and Technical Assistance Section, NHDES Waste Management Division

- Roy C. Duddy, Director (Chair), Office of Business & Industrial Development, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development
- Art Haeussler, Supervisor, NH Materials Management & Surplus Property (*Note: Mr. Haeussler has since left government service and will need to be replaced on the committee.*)
- Mark Toussaint, WasteCap Resource Conservation Network
- Andrea O'Brien, Environmental Counselor, NH Small Business Development Center
- Thomas Burack, Esquire, Sheehan Phinney Bass & Green, PA
- Russ St. Pierre, Bureau of Environment, NH Department of Transportation
- James Robb, Specialist, NH Recycling Market Development Program, Office of Business & Industrial Development (*Note: This position was discontinued effective October 2003.*)
- A representative from the New Hampshire Municipal Association, appointed by the association-Vacant